



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Primer of Philosophy. By DR. PAUL CARUS. Chicago, Open Court Pub. Co., 12mo., \$1.

This book, notwithstanding its title, is the most elaborate work on general philosophy that Dr. Carus has yet published. The philosophical system that he advocates is in the intellectual sphere what he calls positivistic monism, and in the moral sphere meliorism. By monism he means that "soul and body, * * * are the too inseparable sides of our existence; they are two abstracts from one and the same reality" (p. 23). His monism evidently is the kind that is known as materialistic monism; for he does not believe in the soul as a distinct entity, but says that "a human personality is merely a society of ideas." The main object of this book, however, is to set forth the author's views on the subject of what Kant called *a priori* truths, and to reconcile, if possible, the views of Kant with those of Mill. Dr. Carus holds with Kant that "logical, mathematical principles are universal and necessary;" but on the other hand, he maintains with Mill that all our knowledge comes from experience. The question he has to answer, then, is how universal and necessary truths can be derived from experience, which consists entirely of particular perceptions; and we cannot think that Dr. Carus is any more successful in answering this question than others have been before him. He sees that universal truths cannot be got out of sensuous experience, yet he cannot accept Kant's view that they are known before experience; and he advances the opinion that such truths, or axioms, are "products of rigidly formal reasoning." To this the obvious reply is that there can be no formal reasoning without premises, and that, if the conclusion is to be valid, one of the premises must be universal; and furthermore, the principle of reasoning itself must be universal if the conclusion is to be sound. But while we cannot think that Dr. Carus has solved the problem he has taken in hand, we have been interested in reading his book and have found much in it that is suggestive. It shows throughout the moral earnestness and the desire to be useful that mark all its author's works, and will well repay perusal.

Essays on Rural Hygiene. By GEORGE VIVIAN POORE, M. D., F. R. C. P. London and New York, Longmans, Green, & Co. 321p, 8 vo.

For thirteen years honorary secretary and subsequently vice-chairman of the Parkes Museum of Hygiene, Dr. Poore is well qualified as an experienced sanitarian and his word in hygienic matters carries the weight of practical experience. Many of the chapters of the above-named work has been previously published, while others have been delivered as addresses before the University College, London, and before various scientific societies. The book has, however, a perfectly preserved plan and is in no sense a disjointed collection, nor does the former publication deduct from the interest, as unfortunately Dr. Poore's ideas of sanitation are totally at variance with the popular acceptance of that term and are not such as would be given wide publicity. The world has accepted very quickly the call for improved sanitary methods finding the subject, considered as a principle, one readily grasped by minds little trained in the sciences, and at the same time one which appeals very closely indeed to the comfort and health of the home. Unfortunately, however, this fervor of sanitation has opened the path for hundreds of banditti patentees and political highwaymen who have quickly seen and appreciated their opportunity, and who, from the ambush of "science" have rushed out and seized upon the public pocket-book. That the public has made so little resistance and has always so smilingly "held up its hands" is perhaps to its credit in a way, for it thereby exhibits a readiness to co-operate with science and it can not be expected to distinguish between the true and the false. But people like to pay well for public improvements and very probably if offered their choice between the modest and economical means proposed by Dr. Poore, and the criminally expensive processes urged by city boards, would unhesitatingly prefer the latter. We rather like being robbed by gallant knight of the mountains with bright colored scarfs and ornamental trappings. We can talk about it afterwards, boast of it in fact, and the more we have lost the prouder we are.

FOSSIL RESINS.

This book is the result of an attempt to collect the scattered notices of fossil resins, exclusive of those on amber. The work is of interest also on account of descriptions given of the insects found embedded in these long-preserved exudations from early vegetation.

By CLARENCE LOWN and HENRY BOOTH.
12°. \$1.

N. D. C. HODGES, 874 Broadway, N. Y.

SOFTLY STEALS THE LIGHT OF DAY
when filtered through windows covered with
CRYSTOGRAPHS,
a substitute for Stained Glass that is inexpensive,
beautiful, and easily applied.

20c. per square foot. Samples and catalogue, 10c.
CRYSTOGRAPH CO.,
316 North Broad St., Philadelphia.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
PHOTO ENGRAVING CO.
67 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK
ENGRAVING FOR ALL ILLUSTRATIVE AND
ADVERTISING PURPOSES.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the
Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by Druggists or sent by mail.
50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

2 ABOUT
MAGIC LANTERNS
ASK US
WE MAKE THEM
J. B. COLT & CO.
16 BEEKMAN ST. 189 LA SALLE ST.
NEW YORK CHICAGO, ILL.

**BUILDING
BOOKS.**

**DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS.**

1893 Catalogue
of Books on Building,
Painting, and Decoration,
also Catalogue of Draw-
ing Instruments and Ma-
terials, sent free on appli-
cation to
Wm. T. Comstock,
23 Warren St., New York.

RESTORE YOUR EYESIGHT

Cataracts, scars or films can be absorbed and paralyzed nerves restored, without the knife or risk. Diseased eyes or lids can be cured by our home treatment. "We prove it." Hundreds convinced. Our illustrated pamphlet, "Home Treatment for Eyes," free. Don't miss it. Everybody wants it. "The Eye," Glens Falls, N.Y.

Every reader of "Science" should subscribe for the

AMERICAN ARCHITECT, THE OLDEST AND BEST

Architectural publication in the country. Interesting articles on architecture, Sanitation, Archæology, Decoration, etc., by the ablest writers. Richly illustrated. Issued weekly. Send stamp for specimen copy to the publishers,

Ticknor & Co., 211 Tremont St., Boston.

THE AMERICAN RACE.

By DANIEL G. BRINTON, M.D.

"The book is one of unusual interest and value."—*Inter Ocean.*

"Dr. Daniel G. Brinton writes as the acknowledged authority of the subject."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"The work will be of genuine value to all who wish to know the substance of what has been found out about the indigenous Americans."—*Nature.*

"A masterly discussion, and an example of the successful education of the powers of observation."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Price, postpaid, \$2.

N. D. C. HODGES,

874 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.